

From the Missouri Democrat.

Emancipation.

The Election of Palm and Hughes—The Rights of Free Labor Maintained, and the principles of Free Soil and Emancipation of Slaves enshrined in the Legislature—Speeches of Brown and Clover.

We will merely premise by saying, for the benefit of our distant readers, that Mr. Hughes was elected President of the Bank of the State of Missouri, and Mr. Palm, Director, and that Messrs. Brown and Clover are representatives from St. Louis.

PRESIDENT AT ST. LOUIS.

Mr. PARKSONS, of Cole, (Dem. Rep.) I nominate for President of the Parent Bank, Mr. James M. Hughes.

Mr. HOLMES, of St. Louis, (Amer. Sen.) I put in nomination Mr. Joseph Charles.

In doing this, Mr. President, I would beg leave to state in advance, that I am not actuated so much by political considerations, as by those of a higher and graver character. The financial condition of the whole State is intimately connected with the judicious management of this Parent Bank of St. Louis, the interests of thousands of our citizens are bound up with its solvency or ruin, and these facts elevate the duties we are to perform this day, in choosing a President and Directors, above the common level of ordinary political squabbles for place and power. It is with pleasure, therefore, that I can, in renewing the nomination of Mr. Charles, bear testimony to the qualifications which he possesses for the Presidency of the Bank of the State of Missouri. During the past two years in which he has held that position, the Bank has thriven wonderfully under his management, the business wants of the community have been justly relieved, and it has been conducted with the most admirable ability, and so far as I have learned with impartiality. This much is due to the directory which is just retiring.

To-day we have presented to us, however, a novel spectacle, which promises no such encumbrances in the future. Printed lists are handed around containing the elected candidates for all the directorships. The work is all patterned—the determination fixed—and it is evident that the Bank is to be handed over to the Swiss. The party which is now dominant in this General Assembly, have fallen back in the old routine and resolved to make this Bank of Missouri, not a State institution, but a mere political machine. They have resurrected the Cautious system, and it is now in that underground assembly, and not in this Hall, that all legislation on this subject is passed upon.

Representatives and Senators sit here merely to record the edicts of the mighty council, and formally adopt what intrigue and bargain and corruption have already fashioned out. I am opposed to all such procedure, and must denounce it as a violation in spirit of those legislative and deliberative functions we are sent here to exercise.

From what I see before me, and from the name which is put in nomination in opposition to Mr. Charles, I refer to Mr. Hughes, it is further evident that this political conversion of the Banks is to be no half way measure. Mr. Hughes was at the head of this institution several years ago, when it was under the control of the same party to whose hands it has now fallen. It was then that the prostitution of the Bank to electioneering purposes had reached its climax, and it was also then, as many will remember, that the credit of the Bank was at the lowest ebb, while its stock went begging in the market far below par. It was then that the suspended debt of the Bank had accumulated to an enormous sum, and a large part of the assets figured as the notes and bills of bankrupt politicians, and the offsets of party discipline. Now, however, the statement of the investigating committee, which is before us, presents another state of facts. The suspended debt has been secured as far as practicable—the earnings of the Bank have exhibited a most satisfactory balance—the school fund is no longer considered as in any manner jeopardized, and it profits shall continue as they are, and the profits are manifest that the Bank has confined itself to its legitimate sphere and attempted to exert no influence in politics. But all this is to be changed it seems, and the line of old precedent, of suspended debts, of political intrigue, of discredited stocks is to be returned to, and the better to secure all this the same management is to be again placed at the head of the concern. In addition to all this I see from the reported proceedings of the caucus as published in the daily paper, that strange appliances have been brought to bear in compassing the present batch of directors. In one instance a gentleman is selected because he represents the Leader influence—in another instance a director is chosen because he is the representative of the Republican. This I suppose is the pay in kind—the thirty pieces of silver for the support rendered by that journal in the last August election. Again, sir, find that another is chosen because he is the son of a distinguished traitor to the Benton party, who has recently gone over to the tulleers regardless alike of written pledges and the instructions of the people. A fourth it seems has found favor with the party in power, by his skill in vaccination and fear of the small pox. He fortunately had a "scab" at the right time and has not only vaccinated the anties; but what is more to the purpose "it took" and the "blushing principle" has produced a bank directory. Land sharks and speculators in city contracts, also came in for a place, and so I might go on to specify others who have equal recommendations, to the places they are selected to occupy. It is true there are one or two exceptions, but these must have come in by the force of circumstances, and not from good intent upon the part of those who hatched out this brood in secret caucus.

Such is the scene presented. Political proclivities ruling every thing—the Banks divided out among newspapers, and party hacks and defeated candidates; while not one great interest of the State is fairly or fully represented. The people are nothing, sir, to these men—the business interests of the State nothing—the welfare of mechanics and laborers and small traders nothing—in short, all classes of the community are unceremoniously set aside to make room for these gentlemen who wish their party to enjoy the Banks's spoils.

I, for one, feel that this conduct on the part of the dominant party in the General Assembly will not meet with the approbation of the community at large. They will

repudiate such action, and it will not be long ere those who are now enjoying the triumph of their anticipated division of the plunder, as they seem to consider the only monied institution of the State, will be visited with a displeasure at the hands of the people of the State, that may perhaps make some of them repent this day's work. The great Labor interests of Missouri, which has no representative in the Bank, will not quietly submit to such ostracism—the commercial class of our great metropolis will not be slow to feel the deprivation of customary facilities—and both the one and the other too independent not to vindicate their rights when outraged, and claim what is due them at the hands of Banks which were chartered to represent and accommodate the people and not the politicians.

Mr. President: I, for one, have never hesitated to enter into combination with any and all independent representatives, to prevent this bank from falling under such political influences as those which seem now to be on the point of obtaining control. But sir, while I freely acknowledge to have united for such purposes, and in a great measure during the last four years to have succeeded in accomplishing the object aimed at, I can yet say, with equal confidence, that those who have been placed in control of the Bank by such action have ever justified the confidence reposed in them, and in no case failed to administer its affairs solely with an eye to the demands of legitimate business and the wants of the different classes of the community.

To understand what follows we give the subjoined interrogatory and answer, from the published reports of the proceedings of the Legislature:

Mr. RAIRS, of Jasper, (Am. Sen.) I would ask if Mr. Palm did not write a letter to the New York Journal of Commerce, and if he did not declare in that letter that he was in favor of emancipation of the negroes in the State of Missouri?

Mr. ZIEGLER—He did so, so have many very good anti-Benton men declared. I conceive there is a great deal of difference between emancipation and freesoilism.

Mr. BROWN, of St. Louis—The Senator from Schuyler, (Minor) sir, admits all that, that has been charged upon his friends. It is for the sake of his party and not for the sake of his country or of the bank, that he is in favor of this nomination. And is it not a shameless admission to come from a representative of the people, on this floor, that the mere organization of a party is of more value with him—is of loftier consideration than any interest of the country or any question before the people.

Sir, I should blush to make an admission of that kind, or to hear it made by any gentleman claiming to belong to the party with which I have acted in this House. As far as I have anything to say in this matter, I wish to disclaim any party views, or any party object, for I tell the Senator, I hope the party with which I have acted have not regarded this matter as one of party. We have made no nominations, and we purpose to select the best men of those who are offered. But I do say that the ticket presented here, is composed of strange material, and so far as has been stated here in reference to Mr. Palm; to every man here who knows Mr. Palm—to every man that has read that letter—as much as the Senator from St. Genevieve, (Ziegler) has tried to twist it round, it is a plain freesoil document. I say that that document is a plain freesoil document, and while I dislike every bone in Mr. Palm's body, I give him credit for his sentiments on that subject. (Laughter.) I am a freesoiler, and I don't deny it. No word or vote of mine shall ever injure to the benefit of such a monstrous and abhorrent doctrine as the extension of slavery over the patrimony of the free white laborers of the country. I am, sir, for the greatest good of the greatest number, and against the system that monopolizes the free and fertile territory of our country for a few slave holders, to the exclusion of thousands upon thousands of the needy sons of toil, who in peace and war are the foundations and ramparts of the social edifice. The time will come, sir, and perhaps very soon, when the people will rule for their own benefit, and not for that of a class which, numerically speaking, is insignificant. In that near day Democracy will not only mean the rule of the sovereign people, but the rule of the sovereign people for the rights of free labor will be recognized. Therefore it is, sir, that standing here in the midst of the assembled Legislature of Missouri, I am proud to avow myself a FREE-SOILER.

Let those who are scared at names shrink from the positions, if they will. I should never feel alarmed at meeting the issue under whatever name, or style, or title, or shape, or form it may come. And furthermore I would add, sir, that whenever the question may arise, whenever the contest comes between the labor of the white man and the labor of the slave, I SHALL TAKE MY STAND IN FAVOR OF THE WHITE MAN.

Here in Missouri I shall support the rights, the dignity, and welfare of the 800,000 non-slaveholders in preference to upholding and perpetuating the dominancy of the 30,000 slaveholders who inhabit our State. My sympathies are with the toiling masses and not with the privileged few and while I shall be far from designing any violation of the rights of property of any class, yet I conceive his labor to be as much the property of the white laboring man, as the slave is of the property of the slaveholder and as much entitled to the fostering care and the protection of government as any vested right in the commonwealth. I shall be glad to see both protected so long as they may co-exist, but I shall earnestly look forward to the day when by a wise and salutary system of emancipation, Missouri may rid herself of the evils and incubus of slavery and open wide her rich harvest fields and unobscure her mineral wealth to the active energy of her free white population.

Such are my sentiments sir, upon this subject, and I scruple not to avow them openly and with no shadow of concealment.

Mr. PRINCE, of Green. It is time to begin now.

Mr. BROWN. Neither am I tremulous upon the point, sir. Let it begin when it will, and now as well as any time. This discussion, however, has wandered off from the subject immediately before this body—the election of Mr. Palm as a Bank Director. While I approve his Free Soil proclivities, I cannot vote for him for the position in which his party desire to place him. My reasons are many; but it will be sufficient to state here, that for four years he

has been acting in concert in every election with the Know Nothing party, for the defeat of the party to which I belong. I have from the best authority, that even in the last election, so anxious was he for the success of these same Know Nothings, that he even deserted his friends and went over at the eleventh hour to the support of the Know Nothings. It is a matter I have no personal knowledge about, but I have it from information I believe to be every way reliable.

So far as Mr. Ryland is concerned, I know very little of him. I know him however as a gentleman of high standing. I know nothing of his ideas on the subject of slavery. But I do not think this question of freesoilism ought to be regarded as an objection to Mr. Palm, because I think a freesoiler in the Bank of Missouri would represent the largest constituency of any gentleman in that board.

Mr. ZIEGLER. I would ask if he states from his own knowledge that Mr. Palm voted for Luther M. Kennett.

Mr. BROWN. I really must ask the gentleman to pay a little more attention. I can't speak twice. I will say what I said before that I have heard from several gentlemen that Mr. Palm voted for Mr. Kennett, and that on inquiry amongst others likely to know they concurred in the opinion.

Mr. ZIEGLER. I would ask if he has not always acted with the Anti-Benton party in St. Louis, so long as he has known him?

Mr. BROWN. No sir.

Mr. ZIEGLER. When did he not act with it?

Mr. BROWN. My impression is, he was at first an old line whig.

Mr. ZIEGLER. I am speaking of since the anti-Benton party was in existence.

Mr. BROWN. I would state to the Senator that when the anti-Bentons, with the exception of some five or ten, went into the Know Nothing body, Mr. Palm did not act with the anti-Benton party on that occasion, for, being a German, he could not go into a Know Nothing lodge.

Mr. CLOVER—Mr. President: I dislike to explain any vote that I may be called upon to give as a member of this General Assembly. I deem it a duty to myself and to my constituents, to state the reasons which govern me in the vote I am about to give on this occasion.

It is well known, Mr. President, that the party with whom I have the honor to act upon this floor, have made no nominations for the Presidency and Directory of the Bank and its branches. As my colleague from St. Louis (Mr. Brown) has stated, we have thought that the bank offices should not be filled by party nominees; that the best men, irrespective of party considerations, should be selected for these offices; that the interests of the institution itself, of the agricultural and mercantile classes, and of the State at large, would be best served by placing in office the best men; and consequently when I entered this hall this morning under the influence of those views, I was prepared to vote for certain of the caucus nominees of the National Democratic party, and against others of those nominees. With reference to Mr. Palm, whose name is now before the joint session, I have to confess that my views are changed. The Senator from St. Clair (Mr. Mayo) has stated that when he took his seat this morning, it was his intention to vote for Mr. Palm; but that the developments since made, showing that gentleman to be unequivocally on the record in favor of the emancipation of negro slaves in Missouri, have not only altered that intention, but produced a contrary one, manifesting itself in his voting against Mr. Palm. I change parts in every particular with the honorable Senator from St. Clair. When I came here this morning it was my intention to vote against Mr. Palm. It is now my determination to vote for him. The change in my case is attributable to the same cause which produced the change in the views of my friend from St. Clair. I shall cordially vote for Mr. Palm because he is an emancipationist; because as I have learned from the honorable Senator from St. Genevieve, who put him in nomination, that sooner or later, as the good people of Missouri shall determine, he will vote for ridding the State of slavery by gradual emancipation.

I had hoped, sir, that the letter of Mr. Palm, which has been referred to in this debate, would have been produced, so that myself and other members of the joint session might fully understand the sentiments of Mr. Palm upon the subject of Emancipation. Except for the views upon this subject, attributed to him by his friend, the Senator from St. Genevieve, Mr. Palm has no claim upon my vote; not a solitary commendation, personal or political, to my sympathies or judgment. I understand the letter was first published in the Journal of Commerce, a newspaper printed in the city of New York, and that it was afterwards published in the city of St. Louis, but at a time when I was absent in another part of the State. I endeavored to obtain that letter when I returned, but I was unable to do so, and consequently I am not fully possessed of the views of Mr. Palm upon this absorbing question as I wish to be, for ulterior as well as immediate purposes. It is not, therefore, upon the letter of Mr. Palm that I base my vote—a vote which I trust will reflect a principle—but upon the admission so recently made by the Senator from St. Genevieve, and which, I rejoin to say, has not been affected by the Hon. Senator's subsequent explanations. Nay more, if Mr. Palm adheres to these views, I am prepared to vote for him, not merely for the comparatively unimportant office of bank director, but for some more important office—some political office of influence, the election to which may give opportunity for the expression of the popular will upon the emancipation of slaves in the State.

This being my position, and as the dominant party in this Assembly has made bank directorships the reward and the badge of political principles, so that the ability and integrity of the candidate were not the qualifications of the caucus candidate, but the political dogmas which he professed—I, in the same spirit which governed the caucus, avote for Mr. Palm, as an endorsement and avowal of his faith upon the paramount questions of our time—the emancipation of slaves; and I assure members of the Senate and House of Representatives that the election of Mr. Palm will be hailed by myself and others on this floor, and by thousands throughout the State as the first auroral glimmer of the dawning of a day when a political party having this great purpose for its

end, will initiate a policy which is necessary for the development of all the resources of this mighty State, for securing to it its rightful position in the Union, and for multiplying the prosperity, wealth and greatness of its people. [Applause.]

Bank of the State of Missouri.

The Legislature elected the following officers to control the Mother Bank and its several Branches:

STATE BANK AT ST. LOUIS—President—James M. Hughes.

Directors—William Palm, Charles L. Rogers, William T. Christy, John H. Fisher, John McNeil, W. D. W. Barnard, Charles L. Hunt, William Wade, Thomas E. Tutt, and John C. Ivory.

BRANCH AT FAYETTE—President—John J. Lowry.

Directors—Martin C. Hurt, Lewis Crigler, Richard J. Payne,* James S. Thomson, John Wiley, and Isaac Lionberger.

BRANCH AT PALMYRA—President—Henry S. Lipscomb.

Directors—Henry Drescher, Nathaniel P. Kunkle, Jackson Riley, Armstead C. Waltman, James Eagon, and Willis Anderson.

BRANCH AT CAPE GIRARDEAU—President—J. R. Watkins.

Directors—James Canon, Joseph Philipson, J. J. Turnbaugh, Alex. Waugh, N. B. Byrne and Henry Ellier.

BRANCH BANK AT LEXINGTON—President—William M. Jacobs.

Directors—W. K. Trigg, G. W. Shuwalter, R. N. Smith, Stephen R. Shrader, H. Wilcoxson, and Charles Keller.

BRANCH BANK AT SPRINGFIELD—President—J. W. Hancock.

Directors—R. J. McElhany, N. R. Smith, C. Sheppard, James Atkinson, J. B. Harrison and J. D. Templeton.

* Resigned.

Glasgow Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

GLASGOW, Feb. 5, 1857.

WHEAT—per ton—	\$100
WHEAT—Bushel—	80 to 90
CORN, do—	20 to 25
OATS, do—	15 to 20
BARLEY—do—	\$150 to \$160
BEAN—per 100 pounds—	25c
CORN MEAL—per bushel—	25c
APPLES—Dried—	\$1 75
APPLES—Green—	40c
HIDES—Dry—	12 1/2c
Green—	4c
SUGAR—New Orleans—	12 1/2c
Loaf and crushed—	13 to 15c
COFFEE—Tallow—	14c
HAY—	18c
SALE—Sack—	\$2 50
WHISKY—	45c
IRON—common—	5c
Sligo—	6c
NAILS—Keg—	52c
CANDLE—Box—Star, 1 lb—	25c
POAK—	18 to 20c
TOBACCO—	\$7 to \$10
BACON—Sides—	none
LARD—	7 to 8c
SEEDS—	20 to 25c
Mink—	20 to 30c
MOLASSES—Plantation—	75c
Belcher's Sugar House—	\$18 00
MACKEREL—	\$9 00
Half barrel—	\$4 50
Kit—	\$2 75
CASTINGS—	5c
OVERSEER—per dozen—	9 50
COTTON YARN—	25c
INDIGO—	\$1 25

EXCHANGE AND BANKING HOUSE.

Glasgow, Mo.

Selling Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore—	4 pm	Pittsburg—	4 pm
Philadelphia—	4 pm	Cincinnati—	4 pm
Boston—	4 pm	Louisville—	4 pm
New York—	4 pm	St. Louis—	4 pm

Buying Rates of Currency.

Kentucky—	1 dis	Tennessee—	3 dis
Ohio—	1 dis	South Carolina—	3 dis
Indiana—	1 dis	North Carolina—	3 dis
Virginia—	1 dis	Louisiana—	1 dis
Wisconsin—	1 dis	Eastern—	1 dis

Deposites received. Time and sight exchange, and all other business transacted. Drafts and notes collected. Exchange, in sums to suit, always for sale.

We will pay interest for money, and issue certificates of deposit therefor, at rate and time agreed upon. No interest paid except by special agreement.

WESTON F. BIRCH & SON.

Glasgow, October 29, 1855.

SAMUEL STEINMETZ & DIGGES.

STEINMETZ & DIGGES.

AND DEALERS IN

Boots, Shoes, Leather, Shoemaker's

FINDING.

Market-street, one door above Barton's Brick

Corner.

GLASGOW, MO.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform

their friends and the public generally that they

have removed to the premises above stated,

and are now on hand a good assortment of

Boots and Shoes, manufactured by the best

makers in the United States, and at the most

favorable terms. They beg to call attention to

business with their best endeavors to please, to

secure their share of the public patronage.

Boots and shoes made to order.

STEINMETZ & DIGGES.

Jan. 1, 1857.

AND for sale, at the Boot and Shoe Store of

Steinmetz & Digges, twenty-two cases Boots

and Shoes, consisting of the following:

7 cases Brogan boots;

2 Trunks Ladies' Shoes;

1 case Water Proof Gaiters boots;

2 cases Boys' Shoes;

3 cases Boys' and boots;

2 cases Men's Shoes;

2 cases Men's Winter Boots;

1 case Children's shoes;

2 cases Brogan shoes;

all of which are now opened and for sale.

Jan. 18, 1857.

LAST CALL.

All persons indebted to me, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle the same immediately, or they will find their accounts in the hands of an officer.

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN.

Jan. 22.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

IN FAYETTE, MO.

I offer for sale, my dwelling house, containing about three acres. The house, which is new, is well built, and finished in modern style, and will comfortably accommodate a large family. The out buildings are commodious and altogether it is one of the most desirable residences in the county.

For further particulars apply to

BENJAMIN SMITH.

Fayette, Mo.

Jan. 22, 1857.

OAK DALE FARM FOR SALE.

THIS valuable farm, situated six miles north of Huntsville, and four miles and a half west of the North Missouri railroad, is offered for sale. There is in the tract 400 acres of valuable farming and timbered land—250 acres under fence, and 150 in cultivation. A new and large two story frame dwelling house, containing seven rooms, a good kitchen, smoke house and splendid farm barn and stables. An ice house, a carriage house, and a large well, and a never-failing stock water in abundance. Any person desirous of purchasing one of the best farms in Randolph county, would do well to make early application. Terms of payment made easy. Persons desirous of further information in regard to this place, may get the same by addressing me, or W. R. Samuel, at this place. JAMES R. MURPHY.

Huntsville, Mo., Jan. 8, 1857-2m

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF

Real Estate.

BY Virtue of the last will and testament of John White, deceased, and in pursuance of an order of the Howard County Court, made at the November Term, 1856, we will, on Monday, the 24 day of February next, sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, before the Court House door, in the town of Fayette, while the County is in session, the farm of said deceased, containing about 320 acres, situated about six miles North-east of Glasgow, in Howard County.

The above is a fine farm, and is situated in a healthy locality and in a good neighborhood. The soil is rich, and the water is pure and abundant. The purchaser giving bond and approved security, and a lien on the land.

JAMES WALLACE, THOS. SHACKELFORD, Executors.

Banner copy till day of sale.

Jan. 8, 1857-4w

IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his farm for sale, situated four miles north of Glasgow, consisting of 300 acres, 150 acres in cultivation, and 150 in pasture. The land is good Hemp and Tobacco land; with comfortable improvements and conveniences, a good orchard, well watered, and in a good state of repair.

The farm is well situated for a good occupation, would do well to call and examine the premises, where further particulars may be learned. To an early purchaser, a bargain may also be had in stock, implements, grain, &c.

Jan. 8, 1857-4m DANIEL B. WHITE.

VALUABLE FARM

For Sale or Rent.

THAT well known Farm on the State Road leading from St. Louis to St. Joseph, and Hannibal to the latter place, about four miles east of Keytesville, Chariton County, Mo., formerly owned and occupied by the late James Herfford.

The subscriber being desirous of leaving Missouri for a milder climate, will sell low for cash, and give time on one-half of the purchase money.

This Farm is well known that it is one of the best in the State, and is well adapted for a public business, no better can probably be found in the State.

The farm consists of 258 Acres; 150 under cultivation, newly fenced. There are three good wells, besides plenty of stock water. Possession given immediately.

For further particulars, call on the undersigned on the premises, or address him by letter, at Keytesville, Mo. WILLIAM RUSSELL.

March 5, 1856-4f.

A FINE FARM

FOR SALE.

THE farm of Nathan Holloway, deceased, situated near Miami, Saline County, Mo., is offered for sale. The farm consists of 400 acres, 225 of which is in a high state of cultivation. The improvements consist of a spacious dwelling house, with good outbuildings, a good orchard, a mill in good running order, and everything about it complete for immediate occupancy. The land is well watered and timbered. For further particulars apply to N. M. HOLLOWAY, Miami, Mo.

August 29-4f.

VALUABLE

Land for Sale.

640 ACRES of valuable timber land, situated in Howard County, Mo., on the State Road, will be sold on accommodating terms. This property is well situated for a wood yard, having a deep channel near the shore, with some sixty acres improved soil of best quality of bottom land.

Apply to Mr. Samuel Swope, near Old Franklin, or to the undersigned, 4 miles west of Arrow Rock, Saline county, Mo.

J. LOCKE HARDEMAN.

November 6, 1856-4f.

Proposals

FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

THE Quartermaster U. S. Army, will receive proposals for the transportation of troops, from the Territory of Kansas, to any Post or Depot, until 12 o'clock noon on the 1st day of August, 1857, sealed proposals for the transportation of Military Supplies during the years 1858 and 1859 upon the following routes, viz:

1. From Fort Leavenworth and Fort Laramie, to the Territory of Nebraska, and any Point at which a Depot may be established on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of the Territory of Nebraska, south of latitude forty-four, and in Utah north of latitude forty, as far west as longitude